

The Gazette of India



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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III—SECTION 1

Notifications issued by the High Courts, the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Union Public Service Commission, the Indian Government Railways, and by Attached and Subordinate Offices of the Government of India.

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 12th August 1952

F.1/20/52-Ests.—On expiry of 75 days leave granted vide Union Public Service Commission's Notification No. F.1/20/52-Ests., dated the 20th June, 1952, Shri S. S. Devgan resumed duty as Section Officer in the office of the Union Public Service Commission. He has been appointed to officiate in Grade II of the Central Secretariat Service with effect from the forenoon of 11th August, 1952.

The 14th August 1952

No. F.1/24/52-Ests.—Shri H. L. Kapur an officiating Section Officer in the Office of the Union Public Service Commission has been granted 70 days earned leave with effect from the afternoon of the 9th August, 1952, with permission to suffix Sunday, the 18th October, 1952.

D. C. DAS,
I.C.S.,
Secretary,
Union Public Service Commission.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, CENTRAL REVENUES

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 14th August 1952

No. CS. 472.—The Following is a statement of the cash balances of the Central Government on the last day of June 1952 :—

	Rs.
(1) At the Reserve Bank of India in India	123,54,48,000
(2) At treasuries in India	1,51,13,000
(3) In England (Sterling converted at 18d. the Rupee)	3,83,30,000
Total	128,88,91,000

P. C. PADHI,
Accountant General, Central Revenues.

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU (MHA)

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi-2, the 14th August 1952

No. 164/G/50(13).—Mr. R. D. Divekar, Dy. Central Intelligence Officer, Ahmedabad, was granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from 16th April, 1952.

2. After the expiry of the leave granted to him, the services of Mr. Divekar were replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government with effect from 16th June, 1952.

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MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Directorate General, Ordnance Factories

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 13th August 1952

No. 141/52/G.—Mr. P. N. Sundaram, Offg. A.W.M., Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu was granted privilege leave for 14 days, 19th May, 1952.

K. K. FRAMJI,
Director General, Ordnance Factories.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Regional Directorate of Resettlement & Employment

NOTIFICATION

Lucknow, the 13th August 1952

No. 0821/6/(4)/6103.—Sri Indra Doo Singh, Labour Officer (Headquarters) of the Gorakhpur Labour Organisation, Gorakhpur was granted earned leave for 30 days from May 12, 1952.

RADHA KANT,
Regional Director.

IN THE HONOURABLE LABOUR APPELLATE
TRIBUNAL OF INDIA AT BOMBAY

(Sitting at Madras)

Appeal (Bom) No. 317 of 1951

The Western India Match Company, Ltd., Ambernath.

Appellants.

Versus

(1) Workmen (daily & piece rated employees) employed under the Appellants at Ambernath represented by the Union Rashtriya Wimco Kamgar Sangh, Ambernath.
 (2) Workmen (daily & piece rated employees) employed under the appellants at Ambernath who are not members of the above Union.

Respondents.

In the matter of an appeal against the award of the Industrial Tribunal (Shri Salim M. Merchant) Bombay, in Reference (I.T.) No. 140 of 1950, published in the Bombay Government Gazette, dated the 11th October 1951.

The 1st day of August 1952

Present :

Mr. K. P. Lakshmana Rao, President.
 Mr. F. Jeejeebhoy, Member.

Appearances :

For the Appellants :

Mr. M. G. R. Aitken, Solicitor of Messrs. Crawford, Bayley & Co.

Also Mr. S. Cothberg, Ambernath Factory Manager.

For the Respondents :

(1) Mr. C. L. Dudhia, Barrister-at-Law, Counsel. Also Mr. G. A. Manmadkar, President, Rashtriya WIMCO Kamgar Sangh, Ambernath.

(2) No appearance.

State :—Bombay.

Industry :—Miscellaneous

DECISION

This is an appeal by the Western India Match Co., Ltd., against an award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, concerning the wage structure and certain other matters affecting the employees of the concern. It was contended before us on behalf of the appellants that the wage structure should not have been altered, and that the Adjudicator had no jurisdiction to fix scales for the daily-rated workmen or to classify them into grades; that the scheme of gratuity needed modification; and that compensation for stoppage of work should not have been given.

2. There was a previous adjudication which was concerned with the monthly-rated staff of this concern; and this appeal has reference to the daily-rated and piece-rated workers of the factory at Ambernath. There are

about 1,115 piece-rated workmen, and 736 daily-rated workmen. Of the daily-rated workmen (a) 314 are employed on production (b) 49 are not employed on production but have by agreement been given scales of their comparable counterparts among the monthly-rated workmen, and therefore we are not concerned with them in this reference, and (c) the rest of the daily-rated are mazdoors; these mazdoors are yard workmen who would be gradually absorbed into the factory.

3. The general practice of the company is to have piece-rate work in the factory; but if owing to the nature of the work the company is unable to fix a suitable piece rate than the workman is daily-rated. There is therefore a mixture of the daily-rated and the piece-rated on the production side. There are about 250 monthly-rated workmen, and it is considered a promotion for a workman to be placed on the monthly-rated staff with better leave facilities, pay for Sundays, and dearness allowance for 30 days.

4. The company had been paying a minimum wage of Rs. 1/1/- per 8½ hours shift, but there are no wage scales for the daily-rated employees; the piece-rated work on certain fixed piece rates. In addition the workmen are given dearness allowance with a minimum of the Bombay Millowners' Association's rate, plus a production bonus, and a night allowance. The earnings of a lowest paid worker during June 1950 in the Ambernath factory was Rs. 93/12/- . In addition to wages the company provides amenities of an advanced order for all its workmen. A full time Doctor is maintained as well as compounders and dressers in two dispensaries; there is an ambulance car, and all drugs prescribed by the Medical Officer are supplied free of charge including penicillin and streptomycin. There is a creche with a nurse and an ayah in charge to look after the children of the female workers, and the children are given free milk and biscuits by the company; the workers themselves have free tea twice a shift; the company also runs a primary school for workers' children and supplies free school books and other requisites, and there are facilities for sport. The cost of these amenities is about Rs. 18,500/- per month.

5. The fixation of "piece-work prices" was entrusted to Mr. J. F. Jennings who was Commissioner of Labour and Chief Conciliator of the Government of Bombay in 1935. He made a careful analysis of "normal good production" and fixed piece work prices according to a schedule attached to his award of February 1935.

6. Neither the daily-rated nor the piece-rated workers have any scales, but there is a steady progress of the workmen to a higher wage. One of the principal features of the wage structure of this concern is the production bonus; it is paid at the rate of fifty per cent of output in excess of 260 cases per day. It is a scheme of production bonus calculated in the mass, and applies equally to the daily-rated as well as to the piece-rated; and even those who are on leave get production bonus as part of their leave pay. Shortly put, the production bonus scheme operates in this way: The company takes the whole month's production in cases of 50 gross boxes and divides it by the number of working days. From the result 260 is subtracted, as being the norm of daily output, and the result is then divided by 2, and that is the percentage basic pay which is given to the workmen as production bonus. Individual piece-rated workmen are paid by results in terms of so much per unit of production, so arranged that a workman can earn a full day's wage with a fair margin for increase. The Company has been quite generous in fixing the norm of production for the purposes of the production bonus. When the production bonus was first introduced the norm was fixed at 230 cases and at that time the company was running only one shift. Subsequently when a second shift was started the norm was increased by only 30 cases; and thereafter the norm has remained at 260 in spite of increase of machinery and men.

7. In 1946, the Factories Act reduced the hours of work per week from 54 to 48; thereupon the company, in order that the workmen might receive the same wages for doing less work, granted an increase of 12½ per cent. in the piece rates to make up for the reduction in earnings due to reduction in working hours. As regards the daily rated, at that time their rates remained the same. Again in 1947, all piece rates were increased by 15 per cent. and the daily rated who were receiving a minimum wage of 12 annas a day were advanced to Rs. 1/1/- per day. The daily rated thus received an increase of about 40 per cent. over their wages of 1947.

8. The demand of the workmen on the question of wage structure is stated in the following form:

(i) all daily rated and piece rated employees should be given 25 per cent. increase in their wages

subject to a minimum wage of Rs. 35/- per month for 26 working days with effect from 1st January 1950.

(iv) such of the other workers who are on daily rates at present should be fixed on monthly rated scales as are in force for these categories under award in AJ-IT 4 of 1949. The workmen who are daily rated at present and whose category is not found in the award referred to above should be given proper and adequate scales on monthly basis. This demand should take effect from 1st January 1950.

9. The Adjudicator has come to the conclusion that the daily rate of Rs. 1/1/- per day of 8½ hours (=Rs. 26/- per month) should be stepped up to an equivalent of Rs. 28/- per month which is the minimum paid to the monthly-rated workmen; he has also proceeded to fix scales for the daily-rated and has made classification of the several categories; and in order to give a counterbalancing advantage to the piece-rated workers he has increased their wages by a flat advance of 7½ per cent.

10. The company has contended, and with considerable force, that the Adjudicator had no jurisdiction to decide the question of classification and scales of the daily-rated workmen. It is clear from the demands that the workmen did not ask for such classification or daily scales. The claims made under items (i) and (iv) to which we have referred have nothing to do with the fixing of scales for the daily-rated or with their classification or grading. The workmen asked for a flat rate of 25 per cent. increase in their existing wages; later they asked that all daily-rated workmen should be made monthly-rated on scales as given by the other award of the monthly-rated workmen; and lastly when it became evident that the Adjudicator was not prepared to convert the daily-rated workmen into monthly-rated the employees asked for scales and classification for the daily-rated. The Adjudicator took the view that since the claim was for monthly grades and scales which he has not granted, he was free to create a scale for the daily-rated workmen. But it is obvious that a claim for scales for the daily-rated is inconsistent with item (1) where the workmen asked for a flat increase of 25 per cent. in their existing wages; and the Adjudicator was in error in thinking that a claim of the daily-rated workmen to be converted to monthly-rated staff was a claim for a daily scale based on monthly rates; it was much more than that: it was a claim to alter the wage structure. We are bound to hold that the Adjudicator acted without jurisdiction in fixing scales for the daily-rated workmen. It is clear from the claim as originally made by the workmen, and as referred to the Tribunal, that they were satisfied with their existing wage structure but wished it to be stepped up by 25 per cent.; alternatively they desired all daily-rated to be made monthly-rated. Moreover at no time did they indicate that they wanted the wage structure to be so altered as to give a scale to the daily-rated nor had they asked for classification and grades. The effect of giving scales to the daily-rated *vis-a-vis* the piece-rated workers would be to throw out of balance the wage structure of the factory,

The employers have prepared a statement showing how this would inevitably result by the application of the award. In effect the daily-rated would soon outstrip the piece-rated leading to discontent. It has been brought to our notice that some 58 daily paid workers at present earning a basic wage of Rs. 1/4/- for 8½ hours would, according to the award of the Adjudicator, get by the 1st July 1952, a daily wage of Rs. 1/7/-, thereby overtaking 116 piece-rated workers earning between Rs. 1/5/6 to Rs. 1/6/7 inclusive of the 7½ per cent in piece rates as granted by the adjudicator. On 1st July 1954, these daily paid workers would overtake an additional number of 59 piece-rated workers earning about Rs. 1/7/8 and in 1955 they would overtake another 40 workers earning Rs. 1/8/9. Similarly about 38 daily paid workers earning a basic wage of Rs. 1/7/- for 8½ hours, if classified as semi-skilled workers under the Adjudicator's award, would be getting on 1st July 1951: Rs. 1/11/6 thereby overtaking 311 piece-rated workers; and on 1st July 1954, they would overtake additional piece-rated workers earning Rs. 1/14/1: and there would be many more cases of this sort. It is therefore obvious that the giving of a scale to the daily-rated upsets the wage structure as existing, and the grant of 7½ per cent. increase to the piece-rated worker has not improved the position. The Adjudicator's approach was wrong and he probably did not foresee the possible effect of his decision.

11. The emphasis of the Adjudicator on the daily-rated and piece-rated workmen earning the same basic wages every month as the monthly-paid workmen, (a result

obtained by taking the monthly basic wage and dividing it by 26) is misplaced, and the Adjudicator's award as to classification is open to the inherent objection that he had no evidence whatever before him to justify the conclusions which he has reached. In view of the fact that the piece-rated workmen have been given piece-rates upon a carefully considered plan, and that the daily-rated wages have been so adjusted as to keep in line with the piece-rated workers with whom they work side by side, it is difficult to conceive of any other method of increase (if increase was in fact justified) than on a flat basis, and it was erroneous to have given the daily-rated a wage scale and the piece-rated a percentage rise, with the consequence that the wage structure has been thrown out of line. It would appear from paragraph 6 of his award, that the Adjudicator was not too sure as to the basis of the existing piece-rates, and therefore he was obliged to rely upon the workmen's earnings when making his classification, which of course has led to an imperfect appraisal of the situation. We must therefore set aside that portion of the award where the daily-rated have been classified and given scales and the piece-rated an advance of 7½ per cent.

12. As the claim of the daily-rated to be made monthly-rated has been refused, and in our opinion rightly, we must next consider the claim of the workmen that all daily-rated and piece-rated employees should be given 25 per cent. increase in their existing wages. The piece-rated workers are paid in accordance with the principles stated by Mr. Jennings in his award. He fixed such production figures and piece-work prices as appeared to him to be fair and reasonable and calculated to yield for a fair day's work, the daily earnings specified for the work people in each group; and the daily-rated have had their rates fixed on an equally sound footing as already stated by us. Now it is true that a wage of Re. 1/- per day for the daily-rated would be low for a concern of this standing and financial capacity; but this wage is supplemented by an attractive scheme of production bonus which is applicable to all the workmen before us. No doubt the production bonus is not 'basic pay', and is not taken into calculation for the purposes of gratuity or provident fund; its relevance to the dearness allowance does not arise as the company pays as minimum the textile rate of dearness allowance. The fact however remains that this production bonus has yielded in a month an increase of 44 per cent. of the basic wage to each of the employees, and this outstanding increase in their emoluments has been achieved as a result of the company's retaining the norm at a low level in order to enable the workmen to earn a higher wage. The earnings too have been progressive. For instance among the piece-rated a workman 'making inner box' received as total earnings in March 1947 Rs. 3/5/4 per day, which increased to Rs. 3/11/6 in September 1947 and was Rs. 5/1/9 in March 1951, and so on. Furthermore the total starting emoluments of the lowest paid is higher than in any of the other concerns; it may be that the maximum is reached later, but the fact remains that the employee enjoys throughout his service the benefits of a higher start.

13. Judged by total emoluments the wage structure is not only adequate but high. The company has five factories in India including one at Port Blair. The Ambernath factory with which we are at present concerned pays the largest wage bill which, inclusive of yearly bonus, earned leave, and provident fund contribution, last amounted to Rs. 36,85,309/-. The factory's production in cases of 50 gross each, which constitutes a unit, increased from 58,999 in 1941 to 1,03,872 in 1951. There were 1,075 workmen in 1944 and they increased to something like 2,400 in 1950. The lowest wage of a piece-rated workman in the factory is Rs. 92/11/- made up of Rs. 26/- basic, production bonus Rs. 11/7/-, dearness allowance Rs. 52/- and night allowance Rs. 3/4/-, and the average of the piece-rated workman amounts to Rs. 112/14/-. As regards the daily-rated mazdoors their total emoluments are Rs. 92/11/-, and it is the same for the lowest paid daily-rated. The average daily-rated received Rs. 108/8/- during the relevant period of enquiry.

14. We have indicated in our decision in the case of the Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. and their workmen (LLJ 1952 Vol. 1 p. 822 at page 827) that we regard "production bonus as a healthy scheme for providing an incentive to greater effort, resulting not only in higher emoluments for the workmen but also in their livelier appreciation of the dignity and worth of labour". The scheme of production bonus as given by this concern is so successful that it has reached 44 per cent. of basic wages.

15. In the Army and Navy Stores' case (II LLJ July 1951, p. 31) we stated the principles which should be applied in the fixation of fair wages. While it is true that wages ought to progress towards the level of a living wage,

and the capacity of a concern to pay is a relevant factor in this connection, the fair wage must necessarily have some relation to wages prevailing in the region so that the wage structure of occupations in the same region may not become altogether unrelated. As we have said before, the minimum total emoluments of the workmen (exclusive of annual bonus or other benefits) is Rs 92/11/- The foreign oil companies in India are regarded as a class by themselves with the highest capacity to pay wages, and concerns like the Metal Box Co of India Ltd., Ford Motor Co. of India Ltd., and the Tata Oil Mills are only a little behind the oil companies in the matter of wages. Now the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd pays total emoluments amounting to Rs 87/12/- to the lowest paid workmen against Rs 92/11/- of the concern before us. The Metal Box Co pays Rs 90/8/-, Caltex Rs 87/12/-, Ford Motors Rs 86/6/- and Tata Oil Mills Rs 85/5/- It is therefore evident that this company leads in the matter of emoluments, and having regard to the employees' present earnings we are unable to accede to the claim of the workmen that their wages ought to be increased. So long as the production bonus continues as at present an increase is not justified, and there is no reason to apprehend a fall in production bonus with the norm at 260.

16 In deciding whether the present wages should be increased or not we have not overlooked the aspect that production bonus and the night shift allowance are not taken into account for the employer's contribution to the provident fund or in the ascertainment of the retirement benefits, and to that extent the employees are at a disadvantage. But having examined the figures we are of the view that the higher total emoluments which the employees receive in hand compensates them for a small decrease in another direction. The workmen's claim therefore under items (i) and (iv) above fails, and the appeal is allowed to that extent.

17 The next point urged by the employers is for modification of the scheme of gratuity. Their contention is this: a provident fund scheme for the monthly-rated was started in 1933. In 1945, the provident fund scheme was introduced for all the daily-rated and piece-rated who are now before us, because they had not had a provident fund from an earlier date a sum equivalent to half a month's basic wages for each year of service until 1945 was placed in a separate account to be paid to them when their provident fund fell due. It was contended by the employers that in the calculation of gratuity which has been given by this award the amount so kept aside ought to be deducted. We are unable to agree. The amount was set apart for a specified reason and purpose. It would not be just to deduct this amount from any gratuity which may be ultimately payable to an employee under the award. The employer's appeal on this point fails.

18 The last point urged by the employers has reference to the claim for compensation for stoppage of work. The claim is worded in this form. "There are frequent stoppages of machinery, etc., which result in loss of earnings to piece-rated employees. We, therefore, demand that piece-rated workers should be given adequate compensation for the loss of earnings due to such stoppage of machinery, etc. They should be paid at least the existing average earnings per day calculated on the total earnings of six days' work of 8 hours divided by 6." The claim seems to be that if during the course of a shift there is a breakdown of machinery and the workman is not sent away but asked to do some other work in the factory he should be paid for the substituted work at the normal wage, even though the work he is required to do may be less productive or less remunerative than his usual duties. The Adjudicator considers it fair that the piece-rated workmen who are made to work after a breakdown occurs should be paid their normal wages for the day and not wages as calculated by the company for the substituted work. We do not think that the decision of the Adjudicator calls for any interference.

19. The appeal is therefore allowed as indicated above and is otherwise dismissed. No order as to costs.

20. The appellants shall be entitled to withdraw the amount deposited in the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay pursuant to our order of 11th January 1952.

K P LAKSHMANA RAO,
President.
F JEEJEEBHOOY,
Member.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLIES & DISPOSALS

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 11th August 1952

No. 726.—In continuation of this Directorate General Notification No 719 dated the 30th June 1952, Mr Kuldip Chand, Assistant Inspecting Officer in the Calcutta Inspection Circle of the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals was granted an extension of earned leave for 16 days from 20th June 1952 to 5th July 1952 with permission to suffix Sunday on 6th July 1952 to the leave.

No. A-15/28(86).—Mr Gopal Dass, Assistant Director (Administration) (Grade-I) in the Office of the Director of Inspection, Bombay, has been granted leave on average pay for one month and 17 days with effect from the 4th August, 1952 to the 20th September, 1952, with permission to prefix and to suffix Sundays on the 3rd August, 1952 and the 21st September, 1952 respectively to the leave.

The 16th August 1952

No. A-1/1(118).—In continuation of this Directorate General Gazette Notification No A-1/1(118), dated the 11th July, 1952, Mr M K Govind, Assistant Director of Supplies (Grade II) in the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, was granted extension of earned leave for 10 days from the 23rd July, 1952, to the 1st August, 1952.

KARAM CHAND,
Director (Administration & Coordination)
for Director General of Supplies and Disposals.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Office of the Textile Commissioner

NOTIFICATIONS

Bombay-1, the 8th August 1952

No. TCS-II/Tec. 13.—In pursuance of Clause 5 of the Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order, 1949, and in supersession of the Textile Commissioner's Notification No TCS-II/Tec 5 dated 19th May 1952, I hereby permit any person to export to the Portuguese possessions in India cloth or yarn which is marked with prices

The 9th August 1952

No. TC(11)3/51.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by clause 34 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948 and with the sanction of the Central Government I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No 9(9)-Tex 1/49(1) dated 12th November 1951, namely .—

In the table appended to the said notification in column 2 against serial No 2 for the words and brackets "and Director (Production)", the words and brackets "Director (Production), Director (Cloth) and Director (Yarn)" shall be substituted

The 16th August 1952

No. TCS-II/Tec.14.—In pursuance of Clause 4 of the Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order, 1949, and in supersession of the notification No TCS-II/TEC.12 dated 10th July, 1952, I hereby permit :

- (i) any producer to deliver to any exporter on or before 31st August 1952, yarn (except counts 2/30s and above but below 2/60s and 80s and above), produced exclusively from foreign cotton, other than subsidised American Cotton, and packed, for sale in India, in June 1952, or earlier months.
- (ii) any producer to export, on or before the 31st August, 1952, yarn (except counts 2/30s and above but below 2/60s and 80s and above), produced exclusively from foreign cotton, other than subsidised American cotton, and packed, for sale in India, in June 1952 or earlier months ,
- (iii) any exporter who has obtained delivery of any such yarn under item (i) above to export the same on or before 31st August, 1952 ,

notwithstanding that such yarn has been marked with prices

2 And further, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by sub-clause (i) of Clause 5 of the said order, I exempt any such yarn, exported or delivered for export, as above, from the provisions of the said sub-clause.

No. TCS.II.Tec.15.—In pursuance of clause 4 of the Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order, 1949, and in supersession of the Notification No TCS II/Tec.11 dated 9th July 1952, I hereby permit.—

- (1) any producer to deliver to any exporter on or before the 31st August 1952, yarn of any counts made from Indian cotton, excluding counts 18s and 20s (both single and folded), packed for sale in India, in April 1952, or earlier months,
- (2) any producer to export, on or before the 31st August 1952, yarn of any counts made from Indian cotton, excluding counts 18s and 20s (both single and folded), packed for sale in India, in April 1952, or earlier months,
- (3) any exporter who has obtained delivery of any such yarn under item (1) above to export the same on or before 31st August 1952,
- (4) any dealer who has in his possession yarn of any counts made from Indian cotton packed for sale in India, in April 1952, or any earlier months excluding counts 18s and 20s (both single and folded), to export the same on or before 31st August 1952, against a valid export licence,

notwithstanding that such yarn has been marked with "prime".

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by sub-clause (1) of clause 5 of the said order, I exempt any yarn exported or delivered for export as above from the provisions of the said sub-clause.

M. R KAZIMI,
Joint Textile Commissioner

SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATIONS

Dehra Dun, the 11th August 1952

No. 2191/P.F.—On return from leave, Shri N. S. Mukharji, Superintendent, Surveyor General's Office, is re-appointed to officiate in the temporary post of Officer Supervisor in the Surveyor General's Office with effect from the 8th August 1952 (F.N.).

The 12th August 1952

No. 2192/P.F.—Major D. N. Sharma, Deputy Superintending Surveyor, Survey of India, was granted under the Fundamental Rules, leave on average pay for 30 days from 3rd January 1950 to 1st February 1950 with permission to prefix Sunday, the 1st January 1950 and holiday on 2nd January 1950 to his leave.

No. 2193/P.F.—Shri H H Phillips, Superintending Surveyor, Survey of India, was granted, under the Revised Leave Rules, 1933, earned leave for 13 days from 16th May 1952 to 28th May 1952.

There was no likelihood of the officer returning to a post carrying lower rate of pay on termination of his leave.

The Officer was likely, on the expiry of his leave, to return to duty at Shillong from where he proceeded on leave.

GAMBHIR SINGH,
Colonel,
Offg. Surveyor General in India

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta-13, the 12th August 1952

No. 10515—In continuation of this Department Notification No 8725/2222(CG) dated 3rd July 1952, Director, Geological Survey of India, has been pleased to grant to Mr. C Gourishankar, Assistant Geologist, Geological Survey of India, extension of earned leave for 20 days with effect from the forenoon of the 26th July, 1952.

He is likely to resume his duties at Madras whence he has proceeded on leave.

N K N AIYENGAR,
Assistant Director,
Geological Survey of India

DEFENCE ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 16th August 1952

No. 7170/34/AN.—The undermentioned Officers in the Office of the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions)

Allahabad have been granted leave as shown against each:—

Shri J R Mendatta, Officiating Assistant Accounts Officer—Privilege leave from 16th June, 1952 to 26th July, 1952 (both days inclusive).

Shri Narasingh Dev, Officiating Assistant Accounts Officer—Privilege leave from 16th June, 1952 to 30th July, 1952 (both days inclusive).

No. 7630/1/AN.—The undermentioned Officers in the Office of the Controller of Defence Accounts (Officers) Poona have been granted leave as shown against each:—

Shri Mohan Lal Marwah, Assistant Accounts Officer—Privilege leave from 26th July, 1952 to 6th September, 1952 (both days inclusive).

Shri Parameswari Singh, Officiating Assistant Accounts Officer—Privilege leave from 3rd August, 1952 to 9th August, 1952 (both days inclusive) in extension of the leave granted in this Department Notification No 6712/43/AN dated 1st July, 1952

No. 7631/1/AN.—Shri Kundan Lal Hola, an Accountant in the Office of the Controller of Defence Accounts (Other Ranks) Secunderabad has been appointed until further orders to officiate as an Assistant Accounts Officer in that Office with effect from 18th July, 1952 (Forenoon).

No. 7631/2/AN.—Shri Malla Singh, Officiating Assistant Accounts Officer in the Office of the Controller of Defence Accounts (Other Ranks) Secunderabad has been granted privilege leave from 19th May 1952 to 18th July 1952 (both days inclusive).

No. 7505/7/AN.—Shri C Vembu, an Assistant Accounts Officer in the Office of the Controller of Defence Accounts (Navy) Bombay has been granted earned leave from 18th July, 1952 to 20th September, 1952 (both days inclusive).

No. 7506/11/AN.—Shri C. C. Raha, a Temporary Assistant Accounts Officer in the Office of the Controller of Defence Accounts (Factories) Calcutta has been granted privilege leave from 1st August, 1952 to 15th September, 1952 (both days inclusive).

R. JAGANNATHAN,
Controller General of Defence Accounts.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL ALL INDIA RADIO

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 9th August 1952

No. 12(9)-SI/52.—On return from leave Shri J P. Jain resumed charge of the post of Superintendent (included in Grade III of the Central Secretariat Service) Directorate General, All India Radio, on 7th July 1952.

The 11th August 1952

No. 1(1/3)-SII/52.—In continuation of this Directorate notification No 1(1/3)-SII/52, dated the 26th May 1952, Shri R L Rau, Special Representative, News Services Division, All India Radio, was granted extension of earned leave by 7 days with effect from 29th June 1952 with permission to affix Sunday on 6th July 1952 to the leave.

The 12th August 1952

No. 2(1)-SI/52.—Mr K S. Srinivasan, officiating Public Relations Officer, External Services Division, All India Radio, New Delhi, on leave, was transferred to the Madras Station where he took over charge on the 1st August 1952.

2. Mr Srinivasan was permitted to join duty before the expiry of the leave. The unexpired period of his leave from the 1st to the 14th August 1952 is hereby cancelled.

No. 10(34)-EII/52.—Mr B. C Sil, officiating Maintenance Engineer, All India Radio, New Delhi, was transferred as officiating Engineer-in-Charge, High Power Transmitters, All India Radio, Delhi, with effect from the 29th July 1952.

No. 12(8)-SI/52.—On return from earned leave, Mr R L Jain resumed charge of the post of Superintendent (Grade III of the Central Secretariat Service), Directorate General, All India Radio, New Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd June 1952.

The 14th August 1952

No. 3(46)-SII/52.—Mr Win Pe, Supervisor, Burmese Unit, External Services Division, All India Radio, was granted earned leave for 24 days with effect from the 9th June 1952 with permission to prefix Sunday the 8th June, 1952, to his leave.

S BANERJEE,
Deputy Director of Administration,
for Director General

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES**NOTIFICATIONS***New Delhi, the 16th August 1952*

No. 1-79/52-N.—Miss Mohini Lal, Ward Teaching Sister, College of Nursing, New Delhi, was granted leave for 25 days from the 10th June, 1952 to 4th July, 1952 as below :—

Earned Leave from 10th June 1952 to 30th June 1952.
Extra-ordinary leave from 1st July 1952 to 4th July 1952.

Miss Mohini Lal resumed charge of her duties on the forenoon of the 5th July, 1952.

T. K. ADRANVALA,
for Director General of Health Services.

The 16th August 1952

No. F.17-16/52-PH III.—Dr. K. Bhaskaran, Medical Officer, Seamen's Medical Examination Organisation, Bombay is granted earned leave for 45 days from the forenoon of 7th August, 1952.

2. Dr. K. Bhaskaran is likely to return to his post at Bombay on the expiry of his leave.

The 18th August 1952

No. 17-8/52-PH III.—Dr. R. G. Chabria, after availing himself of only 54 days earned leave returned to duty and assumed charge of the post of Assistant Port Health Officer, Bombay on the forenoon of 14th July 1952.

2. The unexpired period of leave of six days, granted to Dr. Chabria vide this Directorate notification No. 17-8/52-PH III, dated the 17th June, 1952, is hereby cancelled.

Y. K. SUBRAHMANAYAM,
for Director General of Health Services.

CENTRAL TRACTOR ORGANISATION**NOTIFICATIONS***New Delhi-12, the 12th August 1952*

No. F.3-37/52-E(I).—Shri D. S. Rao, Assistant Engineer, was granted earned leave for 32 days with effect from the 25th June, 1952, combined with leave on half pay for 7 days, with permission to prefix the 24th June, 1952, a gazetted holiday, and to suffix the 3rd August, 1952, Sunday.

On the expiry of this leave, Shree D. S. Rao returned to his post at New Delhi.

The 16th August 1952

No. 3-86/52-E.I.—Shri A. R. Srinivasan, a temporary Cost Accountant, was appointed to a temporary post of Assistant Cost Accounts Officer, Central Tractor Organisation, Bairagarh, with effect from the 26th June, 1952, until further orders.

C. V. NARASIMHAN,
Chairman.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH**NOTIFICATIONS***New Delhi, the 12th August 1952*

No. F.40/44/51-Adm.—Dr. J. K. Makhijani, an Officer on Special Duty in the Council, was granted earned leave for 12 days with effect from the 25th July, 1952 and his services were terminated on the expiry thereof.

The 18th August 1952

No. F.73/173/51-Adm.—Dr. G. R. Seth, Professor of Statistics in the office of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, was granted a further extension of extra-ordinary leave for 16 days with effect from 20th July, 1952.

J. V. A. NEHEMIAH,
Secretary.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE**CORRIGENDUM**

Ref. Notfn. No. F.6(121)CCA/19288, dated 22nd July 1952 on page 340 of Gazette of India Notfn. Part III, Section 1 of 2nd August 1952 regarding the appointment

of Dr. J. S. Ponniah, Deputy Director of Statistics, C.T.O., Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The number of the Ministry referred to in the above Notfn. may correctly be read as follows :—

"No. D.5790-Inst./51, dated 1st October 1951"
(instead of 570-Inst./51).

K. C. GUPTA,
for Director.

INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE**NOTIFICATION***Mukteswar, the 9th August 1952*

No. G/2222-25.—Shri C. Seetharaman, M.Sc., B.V.Sc., is confirmed in the post of Assistant Research Officer (Virus), Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar-Kumaun, in the scale of Rs. 275—25—500—(E.B.)—30—650—(E.B.)—30—800 with effect from the 9th May, 1949.

S. DATTA,
Director.
Indian Veterinary Research Institute.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT**Office of the Director-General of Posts & Telegraphs****NOTIFICATION***New Delhi, the 16th August 1952*

No. SPA.177-2/52.—Shri G. P. Bhatnagar, Postmaster Grade 'A' is permitted to retire from service with effect from the 23rd September, 1952.

KRISHNA PRASADA,
Director General, P. & T.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CIVIL AVIATION**NOTIFICATION***New Delhi, the 14th August 1952*

No. EH. 15-15/52.—Shri B. S. Bawa, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Civil Aviation Department, was granted, earned leave for 58 days, with effect from the 31st May to 27th July 1952.

T. P. BHALLA,
Director General of Civil Aviation.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Memorandum on the Rainfall of June and July and the Probable Amount during August and September 1952

1. WEATHER IN INDIA IN JUNE AND JULY

June.—Under the influence of a severe cyclonic storm which existed between the 19th and 25th May in the west central Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea branch of the southwest monsoon was ushered into Travancore-Cochin by the 20th May, about 10 days earlier than the usual date. It extended into Malabar-south Kanara only by the 28th May and the south Konkan by the 3rd June. The monsoon remained active in the south Konkan between the 3rd and 5th weakening thereafter. It, however, revived on the 9th under the influence of a trough of low pressure in the east Arabian Sea off the Kanara coast and made an advance into Deccan (Desh). Very heavy falls occurred at most places in the south Konkan on the 9th with fairly widespread moderate rain in Deccan (Desh) on that day. A general strengthening of the monsoon occurred along the west coast on the 13th, the monsoon also extending to the north Konkan by the 14th, and west Madhya Pradesh and south Madhya Bharat by the 15th.

The Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon had advanced upto the northeast Bay of Bengal by the end of May. Its further advance inland occurred only by the 15th June under the influence of a low pressure wave which moved into the northeast Bay of Bengal from central Burma on the 15th and became unimportant the next day. The monsoon advanced into Assam and West Bengal by the 16th and into the rest of northeast India on the following two days.

Fairly active monsoon conditions prevailed in northeast India, the central parts of the country and along the

west coast practically throughout the rest of June. The monsoon was vigorous in the north Konkan between the 21st and 23rd and extended into Saurashtra and Kutch by the 22nd. A heavy downpour of 16 in. was recorded at Santacruz (Bombay) within 48 hours ending at 0830 hours IST of 22nd. Under the influence of a well-marked 'low' which lay over southwest Uttar Pradesh and the neighbourhood between the 21st and 26th, the monsoon advanced into Uttar Pradesh by the 22nd and also gave locally very heavy falls in Vindhya Pradesh on the 22nd and in southwest Uttar Pradesh on the 24th and 25th. A shallow depression formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal by the 24th morning. Moving west-northwestwards, it crossed the coast by the 26th morning and weakening, continued its course in a westnorthwesterly direction as a low pressure area. It lay over southwest Uttar Pradesh on the 28th morning after which it curved northnortheastwards and became unimportant over northeast Uttar Pradesh by the morning of 1st July. Under the influence of this disturbance, the monsoon advanced into the Punjab (I) by the 27th June. Abnormally heavy rains occurred in and near Gwalior town between the 26th and 29th when a rainfall of about 24 inches was recorded. The monsoon remained feeble for most of the month in the interior of south Peninsula.

The rainfall during June 1952 was in large excess in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, east Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Kutch and in slight to moderate excess in the Bay Islands, Orissa, the Punjab (I), Saurashtra and Kutch and the Konkan. It was normal in Deccan (Desh) and Malabar and south Kanara, in slight defect in west Bengal, Chota Nagpur, west Madhya Pradesh, north Hyderabad, coastal Andhradesa, Rayalaseema and Travancore-Cochin and in moderate to large defect over the rest of the country. Averaged over the plains of India the rainfall during June was normal.

July.—The monsoon remained generally weak over the country outside northeast India till about the 4th of July. With the development of a cyclonic storm at the head of the Bay of Bengal by the 4th morning, it, however, revived over the central parts of the country and along the west coast. The storm crossed the coast near Contai and weakening, moved in a westnorthwesterly direction as a deep depression which lay over north Madhya Bharat on the morning of the 7th. Weakening thereafter, it became unimportant over northwest Uttar Pradesh by next evening. Under the influence of the depression, active monsoon conditions prevailed over northeast India, and the central parts of the country between the 4th and 7th and in east Rajasthan and Gujarat between the 6th and 9th. The rainfall was particularly very heavy in Madhya Bharat on the 6th and 7th with an exceptionally heavy fall of 17 in. reported from a State raingauge station Biaora on the 7th. The country suffered a partial break in the monsoon between the 10th and 13th when the rainfall was confined to Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, north Bihar and the Punjab-Kumaon hills, being locally very heavy in Assam. Cherrapunji recorded 76 in. of rain during these four days, with an exceptionally heavy fall of 32 in. recorded on the 11th. Widespread rain occurred in Tamilnad on the 11th and 12th with locally heavy falls on the latter date. The monsoon strengthened over the Konkan-Kanara coast by the 13th and made a fresh advance into Deccan (Desh), south Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh by the 14th. The monsoon was vigorous in the Konkan between the 15th and 19th. A shallow depression moved from the northwest Bay of Bengal to Chota Nagpur and neighbourhood between the 19th and 22nd and weakened thereafter. A well-marked 'low' also appeared over lower Sind and adjoining west Rajasthan on the 19th and persisted there till the 23rd. Another 'low' existed over southeast Rajasthan and the adjoining parts of Madhya Bharat between the 25th and 27th. These disturbances along with a shallow depression which moved from Chota Nagpur and neighbourhood to north Madhya Bharat between the 27th and 31st were responsible for active monsoon conditions over the central parts of the country, Rajasthan and north Peninsula throughout the 2nd half of July. Monsoon was, however, markedly active in east Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Gujarat from the 18th onwards, in Saurashtra and Kutch between the 18th and 26th, east Madhya Pradesh between the 20th and 24th, and on the 28th, in Vindhya Pradesh and west Madhya Pradesh between the 21st and 24th and on the 28th and 29th, in Orissa between the 18th and 24th and in Chota Nagpur on the 27th. The monsoon remained feeble in Bihar, and the southern half of the Peninsula outside Malabar-south Kanara for most of the month causing a deficiency of rainfall in these parts.

The rainfall during July 1952 was in large excess in Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra and Kutch, in

moderate excess in Gujarat and in slight excess in Assam and Gangetic West Bengal. It was normal in the Bay Islands, Chota Nagpur, Vindhya Pradesh, east Madhya Pradesh, Deccan (Desh), north Hyderabad, Tamilnad and Mysore, in slight defect in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Orissa, west Madhya Pradesh, the Konkan and south Hyderabad, in moderate defect in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (I), coastal Andhradesa, Rayalaseema and Malabar-south Kanara and in large defect in Travancore-Cochin. Averaged over the plains of India, the rainfall during July was 1 percent. in defect.

June and July combined.—The monsoon set in Travancore-Cochin by the 20th May, ten days earlier than the usual date. Its further advance in the country was, however, slow and it had established itself over the whole country only towards the end of June. The monsoon was fairly active in northeast India, the central parts of the country and along the west coast during the second half of June. During July, the monsoon was markedly active in Gujarat, east Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat during the second fortnight with fairly good rain in north India outside Bihar, in Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra and Kutch, the Konkan, Deccan (Desh) and north Hyderabad. The monsoon was, however, generally feeble over the southern half of the Peninsula during these two months.

The rainfall during June and July was in large excess in east Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat, in moderate excess in west Rajasthan, Gujarat and Saurashtra and Kutch and in slight excess in Vindhya Pradesh. It was normal in the Bay Islands, Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, the Konkan, Deccan (Desh) and north Hyderabad, in slight defect in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, the Punjab (I), west Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnad, Malabar-south Kanara and Mysore and in moderate defect elsewhere. Averaged over the plains of India, the rainfall during June and July combined was 1 per cent. in defect.

Period, June and July

Sr. No.	Sub-Division	Actual	Departure from Normal	Percentage departure from Normal
1. Bay Islands		41.1	+3.9	+10
2. Assam (Including Manipur and Tripura).		27.0	-6.5	-19
3. (a) Sub-Himalayan West Bengal		34.4	-8.4	-20
(b) Gangetic West Bengal		23.8	+0.5	+2
4. Orissa		20.1	-1.3	-6
5. Chota Nagpur		21.6	+0.3	+6
6. Bihar		21.5	+1.0	+5
7. Uttar Pradesh, East		16.6	-1.1	-6
8. Uttar Pradesh, West		16.6	0	0
9. Punjab (I) (Including PEPSU and Delhi).		7.3	-2.4	-25
10. Rajasthan, West		5.8	+1.2	+26
11. Rajasthan, East (Including Ajmer)		21.5	+0.6	+81
12. Madhya Bharat (Including Bhopal)		27.9	+10.9	+64
13. Vindhya Pradesh		26.4	+5.1	+24
14. Madhya Pradesh, East		18.1	-6.3	-26
15. Madhya Pradesh, West		17.2	-3.5	-17
16. Gujarat		22.3	+5.4	+32
17. Saurashtra and Kutch		10.4	+5.3	+48
18. Konkan		63.6	-0.8	-1
19. Deccan (Desh)		10.3	-0.2	-2
20. Hyderabad, North		12.6	-0.8	-6
21. Hyderabad, South		7.6	-3.4	-31
22. Coastal Andhradesa		6.0	-2.8	-32
23. Rayalaseema		3.7	-1.9	-34
24. Tamilnad		3.3	-0.5	-13
25. Malabar and South Kanara		59.3	-11.5	-16
26. Mysore		8.1	-1.4	-15
27. Travancore-Cochin		25.6	-10.8	-30
Mean of India excluding Bay Islands.		16.8	-0.1	-1

2. CONDITIONS HAVING INFLUENCE ON THE RAINS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1952

A forecast or rather foreshadowing of the monsoon rainfall of June to September was issued early in June. Recent data have been examined to see if any useful supplementary foreshadowing for the remainder of the season can now be given. The relevant data are the following:—

Indian Pressure.—Pressure was generally normal throughout the country in June and July. Averaged over the plains, the pressure departure was nil in June and +0.2 mb. in July.

Snow in the mountain regions of northwest India.—The snowfall reports received from the Western

Himalayas for June and July indicate that snowfall was slightly below normal.

Indian Ocean Pressure.—At Mauritius pressure was in excess by 0".070 in June and by 0".015 in July.

Java Rain.—The monthly rainfall departures from October 1951 to February 1952 were —56 per cent., —60 per cent., +18 per cent., +6 per cent. and +20 per cent. respectively.

South Rhodesia Rain.—Rainfall from October 1951 to April 1952 was in excess by 3".4.

South American Pressure.—Pressure departures were as follows :—

	Buenos Aires	Cordoba	Santiago
June 1952	+0.2 mm	+2.3 mm
July 1952	-0.2 mm	0

Punjab Temperature Range.—Departures of the Punjab Temperature Range were as follows :—

April 1952 +2.7°F
May 1952 +1.7°F

Indo-Gangetic River Discharges.—Mean departure of the total river discharges during April and May 1952 was —66 (in 10,000 cusecs).

3. INFERENCES FROM THE DATA

In foreshadowing the August and September rainfall in the Peninsula which is taken to consist of Saurashtra and Kutch, Gujarat, the Konkan, Deccan (Desh), Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad, the chief factors in the order of decreasing reliability, as judged by the available data are South Rhodesia Rain, Pressure distribution in India, Mauritius Pressure and Java Rain. This year Indian Pressure and South Rhodesia Rain are slightly unfavourable and Mauritius Pressure unfavourable but Java Rain is favourable. The statistical analysis indicates that there is a four to one chance that the total rainfall of August and September 1952 will not be below 84 per cent. of the normal.

For Northwest India (taken to consist of the Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (I) including PEPSU and Delhi, and Rajasthan) the factors used in the order of decreasing reliability, as judged by the available data, are South American Pressure, Indo-Gangetic River Discharges, South Rhodesia Rain, Indian Pressure and Punjab Temperature Range. This year South American Pressure is very favourable, Indo-Gangetic River Discharges favourable and Indian Pressure indifferent but South Rhodesia Rain is moderately unfavourable and Punjab Temperature Range very unfavourable. The statistical analysis indicates that there is a four to one chance that the total rainfall of Northwest India in August and September 1952 will not be below 79 per cent. of the normal.

4. SUMMARY

The total rainfall of August and September 1952 is likely to be normal both in the Peninsula and Northwest India.

V. V. SOHONI,
Director General of Observatories.

POONA-5 :
The 9th August 1952.

New Delhi, the 12th August 1952

No. E(I).03096.—On return from leave granted to him in this Department Notification No. E(I).03096 dated the 8th August 1952, Mr. T. N. Bose, B.Sc., resumed duty as Assistant Meteorologist in the Headquarters Office at New Delhi on the forenoon of the 11th August 1952.

J. M. SIL.
for Director General of Observatories.

MINISTRY OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE Directorate of Marketing and Inspection

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 9th August 1952

No. F.56(47)/88/52-D.—Mr. P. L. Mukherjee, officiating Inspector, Sann Hemp Grading, Calcutta, is granted earned leave for 34 days from the 7th July 1952 with permission to affix thereto the Sundays on the 6th July 1952

and 10th August 1952. He is expected to resume duty at Calcutta on return from leave.

It is also certified that Mr. Mukherjee would have continued to hold the post of Inspector, Sann Hemp Grading, Calcutta, but for his proceeding on leave, and that the period of earned leave may be counted towards increment in that post.

B. C. SEN,
Dy. Agricultural Marketing Adviser
to the Government of India.

FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE & COLLEGES

NOTIFICATION

Dehra Dun, the 11th August 1952

No. 9900/52-Ests-23(4).—Dr. M. L. Roonwal, Forest Entomologist, Research Institute, Dehra Dun, was granted earned leave for 29 days with effect from 7th June to 5th July, 1952 with permission to suffix Sunday the 6th July, 1952 to his leave.

On return from leave Dr. M. L. Roonwal resumed his duty as Forest Entomologist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, with effect from 7th July, 1952.

C. R. RANGANATHAN,
President,
Forest Research Institute & Colleges.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE CENTRAL EXCISE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 9th August 1952

No. 7.—On the expiry of his leave Shri S. K. Bhattacharjee resumed his duties as officiating Inspecting Officer, Customs and Central Excise on the forenoon of the 4th August, 1952.

A. C. WHITCHER,
Director of Inspection, Customs & Central Excise.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 12th August 1952

No. 22.—Shri Sukhdev, an officiating Superintendent of Central Excise took over charge as Superintendent of Central Excise, (Headquarters) New Delhi, on the forenoon of 26th June, 1952.

No. 23.—Shri N. C. Kandola, an officiating Superintendent of Central Excise, made over charge of the office of the Superintendent of Central Excise, Kapurthala Circle on the afternoon of 3rd July, 1952.

No. 24.—Shri Wazir Chand, an officiating Superintendent of Central Excise, took over charge of the office of the Superintendent of Central Excise, Kapurtha Circle, on the forenoon of the 5th July, 1952.

No. 25.—Shri K. L. Basseen, an officiating Superintendent of Central Excise made over charge of the office of the Superintendent of Central Excise, Gwalior Circle, on the afternoon of the 17th July, 1952.

No. 26.—Shri N. C. Kandola, an officiating Superintendent took over charge of the office of the Superintendent of Central Excise, Gwalior, on the afternoon of 17th July, 1952. He is allowed extension of joining time upto 17th July, 1952.

No. 27.—Shri S. N. Kapur, an officiating Superintendent of Central Excise, handed over charge of the office of Superintendent of Central Excise, Jaipur Circle on the forenoon of 21st July, 1952.

No. 28.—Shri S. S. Ahluwalia, an officiating Superintendent of Central Excise, on reinstatement and transfer from Allahabad Collectorate of Central Excise, took over charge of the office of the Superintendent of Central Excise, Jaipur Circle on the forenoon of 21st July, 1952.

No. 29.—Shri Y. R. Kanwar an officiating Superintendent of Central Excise handed over charge of the office of the Superintendent of Central Excise, Jullundur Circle, on the afternoon of the 29th July, 1952.

No. 30.—Shri S. N. Kapur, Superintendent of Central Excise took over charge of the office of the Superintendent of Central Excise, Jullundur Circle on the afternoon of the 29th July, 1952.

R. N. MISRA,
Collector of Central Excise, Delhi.

Bombay, the 12th August 1952

No. II/20-595/52.—Fifteen days' leave on average pay from 19th April 1952 to 2nd May 1952 is sanctioned to Shri G. A. Prabhu, Special Officer, Marmagao under F.Rs. 80 and 81(b)(ii).

Shri Prabhu is likely to return to duty at Marmagao on the expiry of the leave.

J. W. ORR,
Collector of Central Excise,
Bombay.

Calcutta, the 13th August 1952

No. 23.—Shri N. S. Nistala, Officiating Assistant Collector of Central Excise has been transferred from Central Excise Division, Calcutta and posted to Intelligence Branch and Central Division, Calcutta with effect from 4th August 1952 forenoon.

D. P. ANAND,
Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta.

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 11th August 1952

No. 01707-EL.—Shri Inder Singh, Assistant Engineer, formerly attached to the Diplomatic Enclave Division, New Delhi, and at present attached to the Central Stores Division, New Delhi, was granted leave on average pay for 11 days with effect from the 21st to 31st July 1952, with permission to prefix Sunday the 20th July 1952 to his leave.

The 12th August 1952

No. E.II/510/578.—Shri J. C. Dass, S.A.S. Accountant of the office of the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi, at present employed as Financial Assistant to the Additional Chief Engineer, Central P.W.D., New Delhi, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from 12th August, 1952 F.N. vice Shri Mohar Singh permanent Financial Assistant, retired from service with effect from the afternoon of the 11th August 1952.

M. S. MATHUR,
Chief Engineer.

Civil Aviation Wing

New Delhi, the 11th August 1952

MEMORANDA

No. 63-E/CAW.—Shri S. Ramachandran, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Bombay Aviation Division No. II, Bombay, is granted earned leave for 15 days with effect from 14th July, 1952 F.N., with permission to prefix Sunday, the 13th July, 1952 to his leave under Revised Leave Rules, 1933.

The 14th August 1952

No. 03019-E/CAW.—Shri B. K. Kumar, Assistant Engineer, attached to Calcutta Aviation Division No. III, Calcutta is granted earned leave for 30 days with effect from 18th September 1952 F.N., with permission to affix the holidays on 18th and 19th October, 1952 to his leave or subsequent date of relief under Revised Leave Rules, 1933.

R. P. BARMAN,
Chief Engineer (Aviation).

CENTRAL WATER & POWER COMMISSION

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 11th August 1952

No. 350/57/49-Adm.—Shri C. S. Parthasarathy, Assistant Engineer, Central Water and Power Commission, is granted earned leave for 45 days from 11th August, 1952 to 24th September, 1952 (both days inclusive) with permission to prefix Sunday, and suffix 25th to 28th September, 1952 closed holidays and Sunday to the leave.

No. 186/34/49-Adm.—Consequent on his transfer from the Central Designs Organisation, Central Water and Power Commission, Shri Pritam Singh assumed charge of the office of Assistant Executive Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project, with effect from 5th July 1952 (F.N.).

V. S. ANNASWAMI,
Secretary,
for Chairman, Central Water &
Power Commission.

The 12th August 1952

No. 186/101/52-Adm.—Shri V. S. Annaswami is granted earned leave preparatory to retirement for 47 days with effect from 23rd August, 1952 (A.N.).

KANWAR SAIN,
Member (Designs),
for Chairman, C.W. & P. Commission

New Delhi, the 14th August 1952

No. 350/100/52-Adm.—Shri G. S. Sanghera, Assistant Executive Engineer, Central Designs Organisation, Central Water and Power Commission is granted earned leave for 14 days from 4th April 1952 to 17th April 1952 (both days inclusive).

The 16th August 1952

No. 186/116/50-Adm.—On transfer to C.W. & P.C. Shri Inder Sain relinquished charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Subsidiary Dam and Canal Circle, Hirakud Dam Project with effect from 2nd August 1952 (A.N.).

Shri S. K. Palit took over charge of Subsidiary Dam and Canal Circle from the same date and hour in addition to his own duties as Superintending Engineer, Development Circle, Hirakud Dam Project.

No. 186/148/52-Adm.—Shri K. C. Krishnan is appointed as an Extra Assistant Director (Publication) in the Central Water and Power Commission on probation for one year with effect from 7th August 1952 (F.N.).

The 18th August 1952

No. 186/115/50-Adm.—Shri G. P. Anand, temporary Extra Assistant Director (Publication), C.W. & P.C., is reverted as Professional Assistant in this Commission with effect from 7th August 1952 (F.N.).

V. S. ANNASWAMI,
Secretary,
for Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission.

The 9th August 1952

No. E-I-PF-62/8487.—Shri R. Ramaswamy, Assistant Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project was granted earned leave for 13 days from 12th May, 1952 to 24th May, 1952 (both days inclusive) with permission to prefix and suffix Sundays on 11th May 1952 and 25th May 1952 respectively to his leave.

Burla, the 14th August 1952

No. E-I-PF-104/8688-94.—Shri S. P. Chugh, Assistant Executive Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project was granted earned leave for 45 days from 5th June 1952 to 19th July 1952 (both days inclusive) with permission to suffix Sunday on 20th July 1952 to his leave.

C. K. KESWANI,
Personal Assistant,
for Chief Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta-13. the 13th August 1952

No. 3357.—Sri Sachindra Nath Roy, M.Sc., Assistant Anthropologist, is granted earned leave for 34 days from 28th July 1952 to 30th August 1952 with permission to prefix Sunday the 27th July 1952 and suffix Sunday the 31st August 1952.

Sri Sachindra Nath Roy, on the expiry of leave, is likely to return to duty to the same post at the same station from which he proceeded on leave.

B. S. GUHA,
Director.

EASTERN RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 11th August 1952

No. L/92/GAZ/HH/1.—Mr. H. Homer, Officiating Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, Kharagpur is granted privilege leave preparatory to retirement for three months and seven days to be spent in India and United Kingdom with effect from the forenoon of 23rd August, 1952.

No. G/Staff/196.—Mr. S. G. Iyer, Officiating Assistant Engineer was granted leave on average pay for 30 days

with effect from the 1st January 1952 to the 30th January 1952 both days inclusive.

The 13th August 1952

No. G/Staff/239.—Mr. T. Virraju, Asstt. Executive Engineer has been appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer (Senior Scale) from the afternoon of the 2nd August, 1952.

The 14th August 1952

No. EP/11/E.—Mr. A. N. Sengupta, Officiating Deputy Chief Engineer was granted leave on average pay from the 7th July, 1952 to the 27th July, 1952 (both days inclusive).

This supersedes this Office Notification No. EP/11/E, dated 18th July 1952.

K. B. MATHUR,
General Manager.

NORTHERN RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

New Delhi, the 23rd July 1952

No. 29.—Shri R. Sain, temporary Assistant Engineer, Northern Railway, is granted leave on average pay for a period of 20 days with effect from 9th June, 1952, with permission to prefix and suffix Sundays the 8th June and 29th June, 1952.

The 5th August 1952

No. 32.—Shri Inder Sain a subordinate of the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department, Northern Railway, is appointed to officiate in Class II service in that Department on this Railway with effect from 1st August, 1952.

The 6th August 1952

No. 35.—Shri L. H. Advani, Offg. Divl. Executive Engineer, Northern Railway, was granted leave on average pay for a period of 21 days with effect from 21st January, 1952.

KARNAIL SINGH,
General Manager.

CENTRAL RAILWAY

NOTIFICATION

Bombay, the 12th August 1952

No. 21620.R/415.—Mr. S. Wahabuddin Ahmed, Executive Engineer (Senior Scale) was granted 13 days leave on average pay from 9th June 1952, and returned from leave on 23rd June 1952.

Mr. T. N. Ramaswamy Iyenger, Inspector of Works has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Engineer (Class II) with effect from 27th June 1952.

H. P. HIRA,
General Manager.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

NOTIFICATION

Madras-3, the 12th August 1952

No. HPB(O)16/I.—1. Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Assistant Engineer (J.S.), has been granted leave on average pay for 61 days with effect from 21st July 1952.

2. Mr. T. V. K. Sarma, Assistant Engineer (J.S.), was granted leave on average pay for 13 days from 16th to 26th June 1952 and leave on average pay for 8 days with effect from 3rd to 10th July 1952.

3. Mr. C. Narayanaswami Setti, Executive Engineer (S.S.) who was granted combined leave for 6 months from 29th January to 28th July 1952, returned to duty from leave on the afternoon of 28th July 1952.

4. Mr. E. G. Cullen, Regional Engineer (J.A.), proceeded on combined leave preparatory to retirement for 2 years under premature retirement terms with effect from 26th July 1952.

5. Mr. K. L. Crawford, Chief Commercial Superintendent (S.A.), proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement (leave on average pay for 180 days and leave on half average pay for 397 days) from 7th August 1952.

K. R. RAMANUJAM,
General Manager.

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Advertisement No. 33

Applications invited for undermentioned posts from Indian citizens and persons migrated from Pakistan with

intention of permanently settling in India or subjects of Nepal, Sikkim or Portuguese or French possession in India. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for scheduled castes, tribal and aboriginal communities and displaced persons. No relaxation for others save in exceptional cases and in no case beyond three years. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. Applications for forms must specify name of post. Closing dates for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7/8/- (Re. 1/14/- for scheduled castes and tribes) as follows. Commission may remit genuinely indigent and bona fide displaced persons' fee. Separate application with separate fee required for each post. Candidates abroad may apply on plain paper if forms not available and deposit fees with local Indian Embassy. If required candidates must appear for personal interview.

For Part 'A'—Closing date 6th September, 1952 (20th September, 1952 for applicants abroad).

For Part 'B'—Closing date 13th September, 1952 (27th September, 1952 for applicants abroad).

PART 'A'

1. 2 Senior Architects, Central Public Works Department. Temporary but likely to continue. Reserved for scheduled castes if such suitable candidates available; otherwise posts treated as unreserved. Pay :—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600. Higher initial pay Rs. 1,420 p.m. to specially qualified and experienced candidates. Age :—Between 35 and 45 years. Relaxable for Government servants. Qualifications :—Essential—(i) Fellow or Associate of R.I.B.A. OR All India diploma in Architecture of All India Council for Technical Education. (ii) About 10 years' training after qualifying in Architects' Office. Experience in designing and supervising execution of some large Architectural works.

2. 3 Junior Architects, Central Public Works Department. Temporary but likely to continue. Reserved for scheduled castes if such suitable candidates available; otherwise posts treated as unreserved. Pay :—Rs. 600—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150. Higher initial pay upto Rs. 720 to specially qualified and experienced candidate. Age :—Between 25 and 45 years. Relaxable for Government servants. Qualifications :—Essential—A.R.I.B.A. with about 3 years' practical experience. OR Bachelor's degree in Architecture of British, Australian or American University with about 3 years' experience. OR G.D. Arch or A.I.I.A with about 10 years' experience. OR All India diploma of Architecture of All India Council of Technical Education with about 3 years' experience.

3. 3 Assistant Architects, Central Public Works Department. Temporary but likely to continue. Reserved for scheduled castes if such suitable candidates available; otherwise posts treated as unreserved. Pay :—Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650—E.B.—30—800. Higher initial pay upto Rs. 350 to specially qualified and experienced candidates. Age :—Between 25 and 40 years. Relaxable for Government servants. Qualifications :—Essential—G.D. Arch. or All India Intermediate Certificate in Architecture of All India Council of Technical Education or Diploma in Architecture of Kala Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda with about 3 years' practical experience.

4. (a) One Professor of Chemistry, (b) One Professor of Physics, (c) One Professor of History, (d) One Professor of Law, Government Hamidia College, Bhopal, and (e) One Principal, Intermediate College, Sehore (Bhopal State). Posts permanent. Other things being equal, preference to residents of Bhopal State. Pay :—For (a), (b), (c) and (d) :—Rs. 250—15—400—E.B.—20—500. For (e) :—Rs. 300—600. Higher initial pay to specially qualified and experienced candidates. Age :—Between 23 and 45 years. Qualifications :—Essential—(i) For (a), (b) and (c) :—At least second class Master's or equivalent Honours degree in relevant subject of recognised University. For (d) :—L.L.M. or First Class LL.B. (ii) About 3 years' teaching experience upto degree standard. (iii) Working knowledge of Hindi. For (e) :—Master's degree in Arts, Science, Commerce or Law of recognised University. (ii) About 5 years teaching experience in degree/intermediate college and administrative experience. (iii) Working knowledge of Hindi. Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion for exceptionally qualified candidates.

PART 'B'

1. 2 Superintendents of Salt, Salt Department. Temporary but likely to become permanent. Pay :—Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650. Higher initial pay to specially qualified and experienced candidates. Age :—Below 30 years. Qualifications :—Essential—At least II Class M.Sc. in Chemistry. OR Diploma in Mining Engineering from recognised institute (B.Sc. with Chemistry having Mining Diploma preferred).

2. 3 Assistant Armament Supply Officers, Naval Armament Supply Organisation, Naval Headquarters. Temporary but likely to become permanent. Pay :—Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650. Higher initial pay to specially qualified and experienced candidates. Age :—Between 21 and 26 years. Relaxable for Government servants to the extent of their Government service. Qualifications :—Essential—Degree in Mechanical Engineering of recognised University or equivalent.

3. One permanent Lecturer in English, Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi. Other things being equal, preference to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes candidates. Pay :—Rs. 300—25—500—30—560. Age :—Below 35 years. Qualifications :—Essential—(i) First Class Master's degree in English of recognised University or equivalent qualification. (ii) About 3 years' experience in teaching English to degree classes.

4. One Assistant Research Officer (Mastitis), Indian Veterinary Research Institute. Temporary for 3 years. Pay :—Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650—E.B.—30—800. Age :—Below 35 years. Relaxable for Government servants. Qualifications :—Essential—(i) Degree or diploma in Veterinary Science of recognised University or institu-

tion. (ii) Associateship of Indian Veterinary Research Institute in Bacteriology. OR About 2 years' training in Veterinary Bacteriology. OR About 3 years' continuous work in well-established bacteriology laboratory, after degree.

5. 2 Technical Officers, Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (one each for Bombay and Cochin). Temporary but likely to become permanent. Pay :—Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650—E.B.—30—800 for Bombay post. Rs. 275—25—500—E.B.—30—650 for Cochin post. No private practice of any kind allowed. Age :—Below 35 years. Relaxable for Government servants. Qualifications :—Essential—(i) At least second class degree in Chemistry or Pharmacy or Pharmaceutical Chemistry of recognised University. (ii) Knowledge of working of Drugs Act, 1940 and rules thereunder. (iii) Experience in manufacture or testing of drugs. OR Experience of work relating to import control on drugs under Drugs Act and Rules.

D. C. DAS,
Secretary,
Union Public Service Commission.

REGD. No. D.222.